

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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## WAR NOT INEVITABLE.

When the new battleship Florida is launched this country will have the largest and most powerful battleship afloat. It will have 21,825 tons displacement. But other countries are in the race, and, in a short time, France, England, Russia, Argentina and Brazil will, following the United States, each for a short time have the world's most powerful ship. Brazil's ship Rio de Janeiro will displace 22,000 tons.

In the meantime, Hon. John W. Foster, ex-secretary of state, tells us, in an address just issued in pamphlet form by the International School of Peace, Boston, that war is not inevitable.

Mr. Foster reviews history and finds that the Revolutionary War could not have occurred in this century, and he quotes the following from the London Times as reflecting the sentiment of the government and the people on the question of Canadian independence:

"We have been taught wisdom by experience, and the most valuable as well as the most costly of our lessons has been taught by the barren issue of a conflict with a province which from remonstrance drifted to rebellion and crowned rebellion with independence. We should not go to war for the sterile honor of retaining a reluctant colony in subjection. We should not, in a choice in an unyielding obedience by the outlay of treasure or blood."

Accordingly, Mr. Foster concludes, there could be no Revolutionary War in this age. If Canada were to demand independence today, it would not meet with armed opposition.

Mr. Foster next shows that the war of 1812 was far from being inevitable. That conflict, though justifiable, was against the better sentiment of the country. The President, Mr. Madison, Mr. Foster says, did all in his power to prevent it, but he was overruled by a few fiery spirits in Congress known as the "War Hawks." Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun. The declaration of war was passed by Congress after a long and heated debate, a large minority vote being cast against it. Five days after this action, but unknown in America owing to the slow means of communication, the Orders in Council were repealed, and thus the main cause of the war was removed. But the fateful decision had been made, and Mr. Clay predicted the conquest of Canada and that we would dictate peace at Quebec or Halifax. But our armies crossed the frontier only to be driven back in defeat, and though we gained some glory on the water, the conflict was barren of results. "Never was a war more fruitless in its conclusion. It was neither inevitable nor necessary."

The second foreign conflict, that with Mexico, Mr. Foster shows, was provoked on our part. It was largely inspired by the spirit of slavery extension. Although the annexation of Texas, a revolted colony of Mexico, led to the armed contest, the immediate cause of the conflict was a disputed question of territory. We had a similar dispute with Great Britain, but that country had a strong army and navy at the time, and we came to terms, while we sent an army to occupy the territory in dispute with Mexico.

The War with Spain, Mr. Foster claims, "possessed some of the characteristics of that of 1812 with Great Britain. The President was strongly opposed to resort to arms and struggled for peace to the last, but the feeling in Congress and the agitation in the press called loudly for hostilities. I entertain no doubt," Mr. Foster continues, "that the Spanish government would have granted at the end of the negotiations the demand of our government for the complete colonial autonomy of Cuba and practical independence such as Canada enjoys. But the ill-timed catastrophe of the explosion of the Maine in the harbor of Havana seemed to cause our people to lose their reason and led the President to intrust the issue to Congress where it was hastily decided."

Mr. Foster, further, shows that questions of vital importance have been settled without recourse to hostilities. The "Alabama claims," were referred to arbitration though the British ministry at first declared that the matter involved the dignity of the British crown and the honor of the British nation, and that these could not be made the subject of arbitration. But after the passion awakened by the war had subsided and a new ministry was called to power in Great Britain, the question of national honor disappeared and the matters in dispute were referred to arbitration. The settlement of the northwest boundary by the treaty of 1846 is another illustration of what can be accomplished without war. The Alaskan boundary is another instance. It was the subject of conflicting claims and angry debates in legislative halls and the public press. After diplomacy had exhausted its resources, the question went to a joint commission and the claims of the United States were sustained.

Every one of these questions involved vital interests, but they were settled as they ought to be by arbitration. The conclusion is that war is not inevitable.

But if this is true, why this race for battleships? Why this waste of energy and money?

The Massachusetts commission on the cost of living took notice of the influence of Militarism. From that report also issued in pamphlet form by

the International School of Peace, it is learned that this country has spent, since the birth of the Republic, the enormous sums of \$16,567,877,135 for military purposes, and only \$4,951,194,216 on the activities of peace. Is it any wonder that we are staggering under the burdens of taxation, and that the cost of living is high?

At present it seems difficult to make people understand that if they are to enjoy permanent prosperity, so that each one can sit under his own fig tree or vine and none be dependent upon others, they will do so only when they permit the Lord to judge among nations in perfect righteousness, and war is rendered unnecessary. And such a time will surely come. But people have to be educated to understand the facts as they are.

Of course, as long as the race for big navies is on, our country must be in it. We see no help for that, but at the same time we ought to make every effort possible for permanent and universal peace as the only rational condition among nations.

## CONTESTED CASES.

When the next Congress meets there will be several contests for seats. Two cases of more than common interest are predicted. One is that of Caleb Powers of Kentucky, who was accused of complicity in the murder of Governor Geibel. The other is that of Representative Curley, of Massachusetts, who has been convicted of having impersonated a political friend in a civil service examination in order to procure for him an office for which he was not, educationally, qualified. Powers is a Republican and Curley a Democrat.

The case of Powers is one of the most remarkable on record. Three times he was convicted of complicity in the murder of Geibel; twice he was sentenced to life imprisonment and once to death, but after each trial a new trial was secured. The U. S. Supreme court, on an appeal decided that the case must go back to the state courts for a fourth trial. Justice Harlan took occasion to say:

"The trials of the accused make an exhibition of misconduct on the part of administration officers connected with those trials which may well shock all who love justice and recognize the right of every human being accused of crime to be tried according to law. Further, the case as made by the record, if it does not justify the belief, that administrative officers having connection with the trial of the accused had it in mind at each trial to exclude from the jury, so far as it was possible to do so, every person however competent who belonged to the same political party as the accused."

Powers was tried a fourth time. The jury disagreed whereupon the Governor took the matter in hand and issued a pardon, and the case was wiped off the docket.

Curley's offense was of an entirely different nature. He assisted a political supporter to a position by appearing at a civil service examination and answering questions which would have been too much for his friend. That this was fraud, cannot be denied, and it is thought that Powers is attacked for his record, the retaliation will be a similar attack upon Curley.

In the meantime the disinterested spectator will naturally wonder why the high offices in the gift of the people do not seek men with a high moral standing and a clear record. Have the people really any choice in the selection of office seekers, or do the office hunters thrust themselves upon the people? We can see no prospect of better conditions until the principles of American government are applied in the spirit as well as the letter.

## STREET CAR SERVICE.

The decision of the Alabama court that the street railroad companies have the right to make reasonable rules regarding transfers, must be regarded as very sensible law.

The court said that the right of street-car companies, through their officers and servants, to make reasonable rules existed independently of the statute giving them this authority, and that the authority thereby given was not the delegation of authority to legislate, but merely reiterated the right of the officers to make reasonable rules in and about the conduct of the business of a public service utility.

The first transfer rules here, after the reorganization of the street railway company, were at least inconvenient, even if reasonable; and their subsequent modification, which has gone barely far enough, was a wise concession on the part of the company.

The desire of the company to have the cars make good time is very gratifying to patrons; yet good time does not consist wholly in hastening through the crowded center of the city's population and then loitering for from four to eight minutes at the terminals, as many of the cars do. Why not run oftener and abolish the long periods of standing still at the ends of the line?

## VALUE OF SALT LAND.

We have been asked why the enormous salt beds in this state that have been assigned to the University, will not make this institution financially independent.

The deposits will be valuable when the salt is mined, yet it cannot be of great value for some time to come because salt is so plentiful in many parts of the world. It is estimated that in three of the Chilean provinces there is sufficient salt to supply the world for several centuries. One of the deposits there covers 200 square miles. It is near the city of Iquique, and is only a small part of the total salt field.

Consul Winslow of Valparaiso reports that this is mined similar to mining coal or even quarrying rock in the United States. It is either loosened from the main body by powder or checked off by wedges in great bodies, and then broken up and loaded on trucks and carried to the crushing mills in large lumps. Much of this salt is said to be 99.5 per cent pure, and all that is necessary to prepare it for domestic use is to grind it to the sizes required. The total production of salt in Chile in 1909 amounted to 29,462 metric tons, of which this company produced 3,431 tons. The company is stated to have an installation sufficient

to turn out 100 tons per day ready for domestic use.

At present this company is constructing a large dam for the purpose of dissolving the salt, so as to convert it into a product as nearly like Liverpool salt as possible. It is proposed to dissolve the salt in water and then allow it to be evaporated by the sun, which can very easily be done in that locality, as the atmosphere is nearly always clear.

Native salt sells in Valparaiso at 50 to 60 cents per 100 pounds, and it is said that the above-mentioned company can produce it for 12½ cents per 100 pounds.

Undoubtedly the state lands covered with salt, if they shall remain in the possession of the University, will at some time yield a considerable and a constant revenue; but the cash value is yet largely a future asset.

## THE KAISER ON TEMPERANCE.

The German Emperor has given thought to nearly every subject that is of any interest to his people. And so at Flensburg, the other day, he took up the temperance question.

He spoke to the students, a body of young men who are, generally, as devoted to their beer and their pipe, as to their books; and he told them that drink injures health and dulls intelligence. He told them drink, so far from increasing the efficiency of any man, handicaps them, and that the tendency in both civil and military spheres is for temperance and total abstinence.

During the course of his address the Emperor further told the students that the future belongs to the nation which consumes least alcohol. This is notable because the Germans are supposed to be all the better for their beer drinking. The Emperor does not take this view. Nor does science. "The future belongs to the nation which consumes least alcohol."

It would appear from this that the temperance question is of overwhelming importance. It may not always have been handled with wisdom, but it presents a problem that must be approached with the highest and best statesmanship. If the future of nations depends upon its correct solution, it cannot be turned over to those who can see no further than to the boundary line of their own personal interests.

## INCREASED FREIGHTS.

If the testimony of Mr. Barlow as to the effect of the proposed increase on freight rates is literally true, then we think that the increase should not be made.

He declared the proposed advance put 44 per cent of the burden on the first class freight and that substantially 75 per cent of the burden rested on shippers of first, second and third classes of freight. He estimated that substantially 101-10 of the total railroad tonnage in the territory affected would bear the burden of the advance.

He also said that substantially 55 per cent of the total increase would be on class rates and 15 per cent on commodity rates. His contention was that the big shippers would not bear as much of the burden as the small shippers and that the shippers under class rates during the past decade had contributed their full share of the proposed increased rates.

These statements were controverted by the railroad representatives, especially the assertion that any increased freight rate always fell on the consumer. This was questioned by Chairman Knapp, who asked the witness how he figured that an increase of less than 5 mills on a pair of shoes "when the increase of freight rates promised general prosperity" would be reflected on the price of shoes a man wore.

As this point seems to be merely a question of fact, it would be settled by investigation. Certainly the public will object to the placing of any further burdens, in way of higher prices, on the consumer.

## THANKSGIVING.

It is probably true that the custom of setting apart one day, or several days, of the year for thanksgiving dates back to the remotest antiquity. Nations believing in a Supreme Being overlooking the affairs of mankind, would naturally devote certain days to the acknowledgement of their dependence upon Him. As long as the purity of the religion was preserved, thanksgiving would be sincere and acceptable worship. With the decline of religion the day would lose its original character.

The Hebrew feast of the tabernacle was an observance intended to call the attention of the people to the bounties of a merciful Providence in giving an abundance of fruit and grain. It was an annual festival continued through seven days. At the beginning "two vessels of silver were carried in a ceremonious manner to the Temple, one full of water, the other of wine, which were poured at the foot of the altar of burnt offerings, always on the seventh day of the festival." Plutarch confounded this with the feast of Bacchus.

The Greeks had their Thesmophoria, a festival in honor of the goddess of the harvest. It lasted nine days and consisted of sacrifices of the products of the soil with oblations of "wine, milk and honey."

The Roman Cerealia were festivals in honor of Ceres. They were celebrated with worship and rustic sports. Men and women formed processions and went to the fields with music. Sacrifices were offered in the temples. Sometimes the Romans celebrated days in commemoration of victorious martial campaigns. One of the old emperors must have been a shrewd politician, for he ordered a celebration after he had been defeated, and then, when the fraud was exposed, he said he did not wish to deprive the people of the enjoyment.

The English have their Thanksgiving day, and other nations have theirs. The custom is almost universal.

But the significance of the American day of Thanksgiving is different from that of other similar days. The beginning of it was the harvest festival at Plymouth in 1621. In order to realize the meaning of that day, it should be remembered that the Pilgrims who first landed here had a narrow escape from destruction. The first winter was so severe that less than half of the colo-

nists survived. But the winter passed and the fortunes of the Pilgrims improved. Next winter they had food and fuel in abundance, and so a Thanksgiving proclamation was issued by Governor Bradford. This festival, as the Hebrew prototype, lasted for a week.

The first Plymouth Thanksgiving festival signified the true meaning of it. Providence wonderfully preserved the colony of Pilgrims, and thus laid the foundation of the great nation in which not only are its own citizens so highly blessed, but in which all the nations of the Earth will be blessed. It is a day on which to remember the birth of a free nation and to acknowledge the goodness of God in raising up a standard of liberty to all the world.

Only the most skillful artists can draw a salary.

A man who sings his own praises is always ready to give an encore.

Honduras's ills are summed up in two words: Davilla and Bonilla.

People who are as touchy as powder never go off quick about their business.

Do birdmen have the same instinct as to the approach of winter that birds have?

Truth crushed to earth will rise again. It is the same with the price of meat.

It will not be long before Madero's followers will be running as insurgents or worse.

There are times that try men's souls while there are courts that try them for misdeeds.

How exhilarating to the joy rider in a stolen automobile must be a race with the police patrol.

Boys and girls should be taught to swim so that they will not be drowned in watered stocks.

It certainly is more profitable if not more sanitary to sell chickens and turkeys undrawn.

If suddenly made perfect lots of people would lose all consciousness of their own identity.

The mutinous Brazilian sailors struck for more pay. Finally they struck their colors and accepted amnesty.

A presentation copy of a bank book with a large credit in it is always a most acceptable Christmas gift.

It is better for a man to have a stroke of apoplexy than a stroke of genius. It causes his friends far less suffering.

Madero fell from his horse, wounded. He will yet come off his high horse, and his fall will be still more terrible.

There is only one thing more solemn than people at a funeral and that is people at a feast posing for their pictures.

President Taft is drawing up his annual message. As Botey's old man said to the lawyer, "Make it good and strong."

Agents of the Wright brothers dispute J. Drexel Armstrong's altitude record and are going after it. But will they be able to reach it, it is so very high?

There will be a great many contributors to the Congressional Record the coming Congress, which should make it unusually interesting. It will go into many new homes.

"There is no 'wild and woolly west' in this country any more," says the Philadelphia Telegraph. The west isn't so wild but it is woollier than ever owing to the sheep industry.

On his seventy-fourth birthday Andrew Carnegie was showered with congratulatory messages. That must have been a great relief from being showered with messages asking for free public libraries.

Poverty is necessary to the production of great poetry according to Lord Rosebery. There are plenty of poets who dwell in poverty all their lives who are as great strangers to great poetry as to great wealth.

Governor-elect Simon E. Baldwin of Connecticut says it is the duty of the Democratic party to get back to the pre-Bryanite period of progressiveness. Does he mean to infer from that that the post-Bryanite period has been one of retrogression?

When a mutiny broke out on the Victoria while Magellan was wintering at what is now Bahia, Brazil, he did not comply with the demands of the mutineers and grant them amnesty. When the mutiny started he personally knocked some of the mutineers down, and finally hanged some from the yard arm. Had he been in command of the Minas Geraes he would have done the same thing. The descendants of the Portuguese seem to have degenerated.

## A \$60,000 TABLE.

Christian Herold.

Nemise Ventura of Porto Rico spent most of thirty years making a table of silver and gold. He was a miner and conceived the idea of depositing the precious metals in the form of this table. The legs are gold, the top is of silver. Around the edge of the table are designs of ancient coins; the center part represents a map of the United States, all being outlined in silver. The table is twelve inches in height, sixteen inches long, and ten inches wide. The maker estimates its value at \$60,000. He is in New York City now, hoping to dispose of his prize, but he is so afraid that some one will steal it that he scarcely leaves it for a moment. He desires very much to witness the sights of New York, but says he will not run any risk of his table getting away from him. This man has manifested great skill and industry, and it is to be hoped his thirty years of labor will be rewarded with a generous purchaser.

## GATHERED ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF THOUGHT

Prisoners. The bold idea of allowing See The prisoners to go outside the jail alone and work with the outside world is a new one.

It is in successful operation today in Vermont. The policy of trusting the men has won their confidence for they do not feel that we are eager to show our authority by ferreting out the least infraction of prison discipline. Our efforts to make their imprisonment a little less hard are appreciated. We learn some of the causes which led to their confinement. In many instances by inspiring confidence in discouraged men we have helped them to turn over a new leaf. Some time ago Forepaugh and Sells Brothers' circus exhibited in Montpelier. There was no work that day for eleven men. We purchased circus tickets for them and allowed them to go without an escort. Some had long terms to serve and the crowd and darkness furnished an excellent opportunity for escape. Fifteen minutes after the performance was over every one was back. Trust a man in this way and he repays the faith placed in him and shows his particular men. We are acting—Job E. Hedges, in a recent work on politics.

Defense. The fashions of human feeling change not, and though new forms of its expression naturally arise and have their hour, man in his reader moment is best pleased by those old forms, consecrated and endeared by familiar usage, the words he is most at home with, and the tunes he used to whistle when a boy. And it must be a "superior," sophisticated eye, indeed, that would not soften and fill as it glanced over the titles alone of the book of "home songs" that is before me as I write. Take the first dozen that come to mind. What doors of memory fly open with each quaint old-fashioned name, what pictures of long-forgotten evenings light up, evenings not indeed yet robbed of certain humorous aspects by the tenderness of our retrospect, as we recall the laughing Miss So-and-so at the piano, and the enigmatic Mr. So-and-so pouring out his impassioned tenor over her chaste shoulder! Or can we forget how another Mr. So-and-so used to throw us irrelevant youngsters into convulsions by his manner of roaring out "Tucked in the Cradle of the Deep?" His thundering basso must still echo in the ears of time. Oh, yes, there is

for association one with the other, cohesion in sentiment will be increasingly difficult. The problem will still be to get all the people to think about the same subject at the same time. That statesman is the greatest who can effect this. His further greatness will be demonstrated by allowing the people to come to their own conclusions without insisting that he be followed in some exclusive line of reasoning. Men hold public office because they desire it. Alleged self-immolation upon the altar of office-holding is more cant, nonsense and egotism raised to the ninth power. The greatest failures have arisen from the cant and hypocrisy of men who have not had the real courage to admit their natural characteristics. The most pathetic case is that of a man who thinks he is in himself a moral reformer. The Almighty has never given an irrevocable power of attorney to a human being. When power and influence are sought merely for exaltation and regardless of the rights of others, it is undemocratic and merits only condemnation. It takes judgment and common sense to decide along what line of action men are acting—Job E. Hedges, in a recent work on politics.

Money. Within the last two decades we have been taking stock, and a majority of the population has come to the conclusion that we have done many things wrong. In our blindness we have allowed our machinery of government to fall into the hands of men who have used it for the advantage of themselves and their employers—with utter disregard of the rights and interests of the whole people. The result is a system of laws and court practices which have enriched and empowered a few at the expense of the many. The experiment of self-government is not at fault. The scheme in itself is not proved inefficient. The people are to blame. Ignorantly or indifferently they have followed bad leaders. A political revolution is taking place. Insurgency, the new moral force in American politics, is sweeping the country, uprooting politicians and parties, dethroning bosses and grafters. Out of the present turmoil will come a great forward movement in politics and statesmanship. The next generation will devote itself to the science of government, as the preceding generations have devoted themselves to money-making. And we will be as successful in one as we have been in the other. Americans have proven their pre-eminent ability as money-makers; they will prove equal ability in statesmanship.—Editorial in Hampton's Magazine.

**Z.C.M.I.**

# GRAND TOY OPENING

Monday in the north aisle—  
Bringing the Children

No time like the present to select your toys—the variety is complete and you can make your purchases leisurely. Later all will be hurry and bustle and the variety will not be so complete. Come Monday.

## Great Clearance Sale of Millinery

They are mostly stylish street hats although you will find a number of choice dress hats. This is the way they will sell:



**\$2.50** For any Trimmed Hat ranging from \$5.00 to \$10.00.

**\$5.00** For any Trimmed Hat ranging from \$10.00 to \$15.00.

**\$7.50** For any Trimmed Hat ranging from \$15.00 to \$20.00.

**\$10.00** For any Trimmed Hat ranging from \$20.00 to \$25.00.

All Pattern Hats At Special Prices.

All Aigrette and Plume Trimmed Hats Half Price.

All Fur and Fur Trimmed Hats One-Fourth Off.

All Wings and Aigrettes Half Price.

All Felt Shapes - - Half Price

All Plumes - One-Fourth Off.

All Children's Hats Half Price

Anything else One-Fourth Off

## Dress Goods One-Fifth Off

Our entire line including all the latest novelties—epingles, silk poplins, sponge and shrunk broadcloths, prunellas, serges, mixtures, etc., etc. Prices range from 35c to \$3.50, commencing Monday this is the way they will sell:

35c a yard 28c \$1.25 a yard \$1.00 \$2.50 a yard \$2.00

50c a yard 40c \$1.50 a yard \$1.20 \$2.75 a yard \$2.20

75c a yard 60c \$2.00 a yard \$1.60 \$3.00 a yard \$2.40

\$1.00 a yd 80c \$2.25 a yard \$1.80 \$3.50 a yard \$2.80



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